Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1357.] FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

A Printing-Office for Sale;

Situate in the city of Burlington, on the river Delaware, about 20 miles from Philadelphia.

Conſiſting of

French Cannon, Roman and Italic
Double Pica, ditto ditto
Engliſh, ditto ditto
Small Pica, ditto ditto
Do. on Pica body, ditto ditto
Two-line Letters—Flowers
A good Mahogany Preſs—Impoſing Stone
Alſo, Chaſes, Gallies, Compoſing-ſticks, Racks, Furniture, &c. complete.

The ſituation is eligible for buſineſs, and the office calculated to execute any kind of work. The terms are reaſonable. Apply to H. Kammerer, jr. Crown-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet, at No. 43, Race-ſtreet, or of Mr. John Neale, Burlington.

January 10

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Iſrael W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-ſtreet.

January 12 tts6

A BALL.

J. DOZOL's BALL

Will be held on MONDAY NEXT, the 16th of January, at Mr O'Ellers's Hotel, and continue every fortnight during the ſeaſon

Gentlemen's Tickets, at one dollar each, to be had at the bar of the above Hotel, where Ladies who chooſe to honor him with their company, may alſo be ſupplied with Tickets.

J. DOZOL reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he will continue his

Dancing-School

at the above Hotel. Hours of attendance for Ladies are from 10 to 1 in the morning, and for Gentlemen from 6 to 9 in the evening, Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Fridays, during the ſeaſon.

N. B. Private Leſſons will be given, either at his ſchool or at the houſes of thoſe who may favor him.

January 12 3

Boarding and Lodging

May be had at No. 62, Penn-ſtreet, in a creditable family

January 9

FOR SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſchooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the beſt of white oak: ſhe is a faithful built veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to ſea without any expence on her hull, ſails or rigging: ſhe ſtows ſix hundred barrels; has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow from ſeventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, Or to the Captain on board ſaid ſchooner at Meſſrs. Willis and Yardley's wharf, adjoining Chefnut-ſtreet wharf; where there is for ſale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the beſt of American Meſs Beef, and ſome very excellent Boſton manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.
Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.
Alſo,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwſtf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*
SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,
Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,
27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſſinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 1. wſh&ſſ

☞ NOTICE.

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern ——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,
SOUTH THIRD-STREET,
Has received per the Diana, from London,
Clouded and ſtriped Spaniſh Swanſdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleſkins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Caſſinets and Caſſimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, neweſt patterns
Alſo, per different arrivals,
A large and general aſſortment of Dry Goods,
Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

November 5. dtf

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5.

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-ſtreet

December 31. w & ſ 1m

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,
Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. 6tf

Imported from London & Liverpool,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogſheads, well aſſorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glaſs of all ſizes
Two caſes of ſtationary
One cheſt of yellow Jeſuits Bark
Two caſes of Roll Arnetta
A ſmall conſignment of Roſe Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Baſket ſalt in hogſheads.

Alſo on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Holland gin in pipes, firſt quality
Anchors of different ſizes
A few trunks of ladies French ſhoes aſſorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewiſe an aſſortment of Dutch goods, conſiſting of Oſnabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, ſtripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.
And for ſale by the package only by
Thomas & John Ketland.
Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.

Nov. 15. eotf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet

October 31. mwſtf

Notice.

THE Advertiſer is a perſon regularly bred, and has carried on in an extenſive manner for theſe 30 years paſt, the various branches of Goldſmiths' and Jewellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery buſineſs, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other buſineſſes. He has a particular taſte for building, has built extenſively for himſelf, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his ſervices to any gentleman that might be in want of a perſon to conduct any of the aforeſaid buſineſſes, would not only be uſeful but an acquiſition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a ſaleſman or to ſell on commiſſion as an agent, act as a partner or take the care of a manufactory, or ſuperintend building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife who would act as a ſaleſwoman or houſekeeper. No objection to any part of the Southern ſtates, or to take a voyage to Europe as a ſupercargo.

A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with moſt of the Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scotch manufactories, as he carried on buſineſs for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to ſeek for a living for himſelf and wife in this way, and he flatters himſelf that he will give entire ſatisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the moſt reſpectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable induſtry, will bear the ſtricteſt enquiry

Dec. 28. 1awtf

Wanted on hire,

A Cook, male or female—alſo a man ſervant to attend in a private family and perform the duties belonging to the dining room. None need apply who do not underſtand and have not been accuſtomed to the reſpective ſervices and who are not well recommended for honeſty and good behavior.

Apply at No. 182, Mulberry-ſtreet, or to the printer.

January 5 1aw2w

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,
Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of
Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. 5

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,
Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;
Amongſt which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,
And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,
A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. dtf.

Juſt Landing,

At South-ſtreet-wharf, from on board the ſhip Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Peterſburg,
The following Goods:

Ruſſia Sail Duck, firſt quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Craſh.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the Engliſh ſize.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in ſmall boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Iſinglaſs, 1ſt and 2nd ſort.
Horſe Hair uncurled.
Ruſſia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables and Quadrille Boxes.

PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tts

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.
An Invoice of Cordage,
Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues, combining the moſt extenſive collection of the lateſt Engliſh and Iriſh Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,
A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov. 8. tu&fgw

A CARD.

If Monſieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,
A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to

HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

Notice to Creditors.

The Aſſignees of Bernard Dougherty late of Bedford County, will make a dividend of the effects in their hands, immediately after the firſt day of February next to ſuch Creditors as may furniſh their accounts before that time.

Thomas Smith, Thomas Fitzſimons, Iſaac Hazlehurſt, Miers Fiſher } Aſſignees.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1796. d4w

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, ſuch as are uſed at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,
No. 401, North Front-ſtreet.

N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of ſtability.

Globe Mill, December 29, 1796. §

FOR SALE,

At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9 1taw3m.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4th, 1797.

All perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JOSEPH PASCHALL, deceaſed,

ARE requeſted to pay their reſpective debts without further delay, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover—And all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, to

SAMUEL COATES, CHRISTR. MARSHALL, jun CHARLES MARSHALL. } Ex'rs.

eox

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, to ſupply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Weſtward, by ground of the ſubſcriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, occaſioned by the loſs of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux.—All perſons concerned, are required to appear before two of the juſtices of the ſaid court, at the houſe of Thomas M'Kean, eſq. the Chief Juſtice of the ſtate, on the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their anſwer to the bill of the ſubſcriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, eſq. Prothonotary of the ſaid court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

For Sale,

By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in kegs
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, January 13,
Will be presented,
A COMEDY, called

The School for Scandal.

Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr. *Bates*
Sir Oliver Surface,	Mr. *Morris*
Joseph Surface,	Mr. *Wignell*
Charles Surface,	Mr. *Moreton*
Sir Benjamin Backbite,	Mr. *Fox*
Crabtree,	Mr. *Harwood*
Careless,	Mr. *Bliffett*
Sir Harry, with a song,	Mr. *Darley*
Rowley,	Mr. *Warrell*
Moses,	Mr. *Francis*
Snake,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Trip,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Lady Teazle,	Mrs. *Morris*
Lady Sneerwell,	Mrs. *Harvey*
Mrs. Candour, first time,	Mrs. *Oldmixon*
Maria,	Mrs. *Francis*

To which will be added,
A Comic-Opera, in 2 acts, called

Peeping Tom of Coventry.

Peeping Tom, with the song of the Little Farthing Rush-light,	Mr. *Bates*
Mayor of Coventry,	Mr. *Warren*
Harold,	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Crazy,	Mr. *Francis*
Earl of Mercia,	Mr. *Fox*
Count Lewis,	Mr. *Y. Warrell*
Maud,	Mrs. *Oldmixon*
Emma,	Mrs. *Warrell*
Lady Godiva,	Miss *Oldfield*
Mayoress,	Mrs. *L'Estrange*

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-store, No. 50 High-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain rise precisely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to send their servants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as soon as the company are seated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Respectfully informs the Public, that
On SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7 o'clock
Will be delivered,
(FIRST PART)
THE EFFECTS OF REVENGE,
Exemplified by selections from the character of Zanga, Dr. Young
(SECOND PART)
THE PROGRESS OF JEALOUSY TRACED
In the character of Othello, Shakespeare
During which will be recited
Othello's speech to the Senate
The celebrated scene with Iago
And the most striking passages during his paroxysm of jealousy
(THIRD PART.)
THE EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY,
Exemplified in
Othello's soliloquies before and after the murder of Desdemona
Alonzo's soliloquies before and after the death of Leonora
With critical observations on the authors.

Subscriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulson, jun. at the Library, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are respectfully requested to send their names and receive their tickets.

Occasional admission tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, Jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, South Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street, a

Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Gossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/3 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/3 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Household Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
January 13. §

Bank of the United States,

January 2nd, 1797.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each Share for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 12th instant. G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 2, *concluded.*

The order of the day was next called for on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the balances due from individual states to the United States. The House accordingly entered into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when

Mr. Cooper said he had no expectation when this business was first brought forward, that he should have taken any part in the debate that might arise on the mode of dunning the state of New York for a balance of about two millions of dollars said to be due to the United States Yet, when he heard a gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Coit) seem to pride himself that a settlement had been made, and our state found in debt, and treating our complaints of errors in that settlement, as laughable or childish; when he heard a gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Dayton) declare, in a serious tone of voice, that no consideration would ever induce him to relinquish that claim; although errors may have existed, although frauds may have been introduced, although we may have many large and just demands not brought forward at the time of settlement, notwithstanding all this, it seems the gentleman's ears are shut to our complaints. When he heard a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) bring forward a resolution to sequestrate, or in milder words, withold the stock which the state of New-York has in the funds of the United States: when he heard a gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Baldwin) who had been on the floor of Congress almost from the beginning; when he had heard that gentleman, with all his experience in the money concerns of the nation, declare, that the United States was always considered indebted to to the state of New York until the settlement was made, and by this declaration bringing into view high-toned evidence that errors did exist against us in that settlement; for I contend, said Mr. Cooper, that men and governments always have a pretty correct idea of their general concerns. To hear all this and be silent, said he, would be criminal: yet to argue on the subject, seemed to be of little use; for, when we look the United States in the face, and demand of them neither more nor less than substantial justice; when we complain that egregious errors exist in the general settlement; when we state that many just charges of large amount were not brought forward; when we state that large quantities of wheat was delivered by our state to the armies of the United States, at the depressed price of one dollar per bushel, according to a price-limiting statute of our state, existing at that time, and certificates issued by the officers for this less than quarter-price; when we state that some other states received certificates at five dollars per bushel for their quotas of wheat, and that these certificates counted on their face at the time of liquidation and settlement with ours; when we state that powder-houses were erected at the expence of our state, and the proceeds turned into the magazines of the United States, and the charges never brought in at the general settlement: when we complain of these hardships, what answer do we receive? Why, from Connecticut, the settlement is had; we do not understand you;—from Massachusetts, a still more disagreeable tone, even a sort of intimation that we are quibblers;—from New Jersey, a solid declaration that no consideration ought to diminish or dismiss this demand—giving our complaints to the wind, without a hearing;—from Virginia, a *still more tough pill*, even an attempt to *sequestrate our stock*. And why, or for what cause, are we thus roughly handled? Is it, said he, because our government, in order to keep up the armies of the United States, gave a bounty of six hundred acres of land to such as would serve three years? Is it because our seaports were in the hands of the enemy during the whole war, our towns consumed with fire, and our merchants driven to the mountains? Is it because our frontiers were over-run with white men from Canada, and savages from the wilderness—our flourishing villages laid waste, and the inhabitants carried into savage captivity? Is it because our middle counties bore the burthen of being the seat of our own armies for several years? Or is it because the revenue which our state produces to the union, is not more than a quarter of the whole revenue of the United States, that several states, whose revenue to the union is next to nothing, are so deaf to our complaints of errors and hardships on our part in that settlement?

What opinion, said Mr. C. should we have of a merchant, who should refuse to correct an error of great amount in a settlement made with his fellow merchant, but should plead the settlement, and thus hold what he had got by mistake or by a trick? Why this would be his true character, that the man who is only bound by the law, would do any unjust thing were it not for law; yea he would if you please, pick pockets, were it not for the penalty that follows.

An honest man is never afraid to have his charges examined again and again; knowing that the more the truth is rubbed the brighter it shines. If the charge of the United States against our state is a just one, it will not be the less so for a new hearing. I again repeat it, said he, what individual would refuse a re-examination of his accounts, if stared in the face by a fellow trader, stating that he had obtained great part of his wealth by an error in settlement? No man would, no man dare. The frowns of society would prostrate him for ever were he to attempt it, and more especially if the person of whom he had taken this advantage, was a man of good fame and of equal standing with himself. And, in this point of view, I contend, said he, that the state of New-York is of sufficient responsibility in the union; and of such reputation as to her accounts, as to have a fair claim on the United States, that an order may be had for a new hearing.

We further complain bitterly of the rule under which this settlement took place.

In short, said he, if it is honorable; if it is dignified, for the United States to refuse us a re-hearing, or attempt to sequestrate our stock, it is not less honorable, it is not less dignified for our state to sell and transfer their stock in the public fund, and withold payment of the same until the errors which exist against us, can be corrected.

I shall be asked, said he, how this can be done? On which subject I beg leave to advance one thought that has struck my mind as a thing that would be satisfactory to our state; and no more than substantially honorable and just on the part of the United States, which idea I shall cast before the committee, to the end that if the measure now before the committee should prove insufficient; somthing on its basis may be adopted,—that is that three commissioners be vested with full power from the United States, to join three commissioners from our state, with like power. Let them hear and determine whether any, and if any how much we are in debt to the union. I have no doubt, said he, such a measure would be satisfactory to our legislature, and I believe if found in debt, they would take order for payment. Should Congress refuse a re-hearing of the just complaints of that settlement, as it relates to our state, which is intitled to this sort of tender dealing; I shall be for no provision being made to pay the demand. On the other hand, should Congress offer this reasonable and fair thing of a re-hearing; and our state refuse or neglect to act; I shall be greatly disappointed in their attachment to the general government which I am sure is firm and of a durable nature.

Mr. Havens said, when these resolutions were first proposed, he did not think them very exceptionable, being brought forward on the plausible ground of giving information to the different states of the sums in which they stood indebted; but, if his information was right, notification had already been made to the different states, of the amount of the balances found against them, and, therefore, these resolutions could only be looked upon as leading to something further, even to compulsory means being used to obtain a settlement. In this point of view, though the resolutions contained nothing directly objectionable, they became so, and it behoved the representatives of New York to oppose them.

Though Mr. H. said he was not authorized to say what was the opinion of the legislature of New-York of the settlement in question, amongst the most enlightened citizens of that state, he knew it was considered not only as unjust as to principle, but very greatly erroneous, and highly injurious to that state. He thought it probable that this was the opinion of the legislature also; and substantial justice required that any error in any account should be rectified; at least, that the party who thought there was an error should be satisfied. If the state of New York was satisfied with respect to the debt in question, he had no doubt, it would be paid.

With a view of putting the business into a less objectionable form, he would propose an amendment, viz after "earnest request," "that if they (the said states) or any of them object to the principle upon which the balances have been made, they will make known their objections to the government of the United States; but if no objection, that they will cause provision to be made, &c." Mr. H. said he could see no objection which could be reasonably made to this amendment.. If the state of New-York had any objections to the settlement, they would of course appoint an agent to enquire into the mode in which the accounts had been settled; this enquiry would produce satisfaction, and whatever was found to be the balance, it would be chearfully paid; but if this amendment were not agreed to, he said there might be embarrassments thrown in the way; embarrassments which might prove insurmountable.

It had been remarked, Mr. H. said, that this was a kind of arbitration, and that the award was final. He never understood it in that point of light. If the business had assumed the face of an arbitration, it would have been settled in a public manner. An agent would not only have been appointed to bring in their own claims, but also to have examined those of others. But the business had been settled rather in a private manner than otherwise. The books had been kept from view. If there had been no irregularity in the settlement, he could see no objection to its being laid before the United States at large. He had always understood there was some reason for keeping the accounts from public inspection, and it appeared somewhat strange. It looked as if there had been some errors committed which it were improper to shew to the people of the United States. At any rate such ideas had prevailed; they had at least prevailed in the state of New-York. For these reasons, he trusted, the amendment would not be objected to.

Mr. Henderson hoped the amendment would not prevail: it looked like inviting objections, at a time when there was no proof that any objections existed to the payment of the balances in question. It was allowed by the opposers of the report before them that at some period it would be proper to enter into a negociation with the debtor states; he thought there could be no better time than the present, nor any better mode than that prescribed by the resolution before them.

Mr. Kitchell said it appeared to him as if the amendment was introduced for the purpose of giving the State of New-York an opportunity to make apologies for not doing what justice and honor required of them. It was extraordinary he said, that New-York had been notified two years of this debt, and that they should now require them to give some plea in justification of their conduct. The gentleman from New-York (Mr Cooper) had printed the situation of that state during the war in very strong colours. Other states Mr. K. said, suffered equally with them. That gentleman had also dwelt much upon what that state had done during the war; he would say what the state of New-Jersey had not done. Mr. K. then went (too rapidly for us to follow him) over every thing which he conceived the state of New-York had done to its discredit during the war, which he said New-Jersey had not done. He said that state was now only called upon to pay the debt she owed. If they had objections to do this, they would make them; but they were not to cram them down their throats. Let them state their objections themselves. He did not believe the state of New-York had empowered their delegates to object to the payment of this debt; their business was of a general legislative nature, and he thought it would have been better for them not to have interfered in the business.

Mr. Havens said the gentleman from New-Jersey had dwelt much upon what that state had not done; he would just remind them of what it had done. Did it not lay a heavy tax on the lighthouse at Sandyhook? For his own part, he despised any thing like adverting to state merits. He thought such practices had an unfavorable aspect to other parts of the Union, and therefore he would with always to avoid reflections on any state.

Mr. Kitchell said he did not mean to reflect on the state of New-York. He intended only to refer to what had been said about the industry and wealth of that state at the expence of all the other states. With respect to the tax laid upon the light-house, he would ask whether the state of New-York had not laid taxes upon every shallop and boat which passed from New-Jersey to that state?

Mr. Swanwick said it was of little importance to the house what taxes had been laid by the state of New-York or New-Jersey. He hoped the amendment would not pass, because it would seem as if they themselves doubted the justice of the debt. If they had objections to the demand, they would state them, without any provision for the purpose.

Mr. Livingston said he should confine his observations to the amendment, as that was under consideration. When the general resolution was under debate, it was objected by the representatives from the state of New-York, that she could not be bound to pay the balance in question, because she had not given her consent as a state to the law for appropriating the mode of settlement; but now they were told they must wait till that state make objections; that the delegates in that house had no right to object to it, yet the state was to be bound by this settlement which was made according to a law passed by the delegates of that state in common with others. But if the delegates had not a right (which was his own opinion) to object to the justness of the debt, they had certainly no right to frame the law originally, and then the resolution was wholly out of the question.

Mr. L. said he did not think the amendment of his colleague invited objection. The friends of the resolution told them that the application was made to know whether it was agreeable to the state to pay the money or not. Now the amendment made the explanation what they said it was, but what appeared to the delegates from New-York doubtful. He hoped therefore the amendment would prevail. If it should not, it would cause what gentlemen seemed to wish to avoid, delay; because, if it was negatived, he should think it his duty, to call for some delay, before the house agreed to pass the resolution before them. He therefore hoped, if gentlemen wished for celerity, or consistency with their own arguments, they would not oppose the amendment.

The motion was put and negatived, there being only 21 members for it.

Mr. Livingston then moved that the committee rise for the purpose of a postponement. He tho't they had a right to ask this from the candor of the house. It was a subject, he said, which required mature consideration, and more time than gentlemen had been yet able to give. He hoped therefore this delay would be granted. He wished before he decided on the business to obtain the sense of his constituents on the subject. For his own part, he did not wish the decision to be put off altogether. He knew the disadvantages under which the representatives of what were called the debtor states labored, and he wished to have it determined whether the state of New, York was a debtor or a creditor, whether the whole transaction was to be binding, or whether the whole should be buried in oblivion.—The result he said might be this? The delegates from the state of New-York do not represent her as a separate state, but as a state of the whole. It was possible that that state might come to measures, as might induce her representatives in that house to withdraw farther opposition to the resolution before them.

Mr. W. Smith hoped, as the gentleman seemed so earnestly to wish it, that the committee would rise.

The committee accordingly rose and obtained leave to sit again, when

Mr. Livingston asked if it was in order to move to postpone the business to a certain day? If so, he wished it postponed till that day three weks

The speaker informed Mr. L. that the business was not then before them, and Mr. W. Smith moved that the house adjourn—it adjourned accordingly.

Republished by desire.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Memoirs of GENERAL WAYNE.

ANTHONY WAYNE, late Major general in the army of the United States, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1745. His grand father bore a captain's commission at the battle of Boyne, under King William, and was distinguished for his attachment to the principles of liberty. The General's father was a respectable farmer, and served for many years as a representative for the county of Chester in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania before the revolution. His son succeeded him as representative for the County in 1773. In this eventful year, he began his career as a patriot, and friend of the rights of man. He took an active part in all the measures of the Assembly for that year which were opposed to the claims of Great Britain, and in connection with John Dickinson, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle, Charles Thompson, and a few other gentlemen, prepared the way for the decided and useful part which Pennsylvania afterwards took in the American revolution.

In the year 1775 he quitted the councils of his country, for the field. He entered the army of the United States as a colonel. His name recruited a regiment in a few weeks in his native county. In the close of this year, he accompanied General Thompson into Canada. Here he was soon led into action. In the defeat of General Thompson, he behaved with great bravery, and was singularly useful in saving a large body of the army, by the judicious manner in which he conducted their retreat after the General was made prisoner. In this battle the General, then Col. Wayne, received a flesh wound in his leg.—In the campaign of 1776, he served under General Gates at Ticonderoga. Gen. Gates esteemed him highly, not only for his courage, and other military talents, but for his knowledge as an engineer. It was said of him, that his eye was nearly equal to a measure, in judging of heights and distances, a talent this of incalculable consequence in an officer. At the close of this campaign he was created a Brigadier General.

He bore an active part in the campaign of 1777. He fought at Brandywine, and for a long time retarded the progress of the British army in crossing Chad's ford. He fought at Germantown, and at the Paoli, on the Lancaster road. In the last of these battles (where he had a separate command) and in which he

was defeated;—his coolneſs and intrepidity in the midſt of a moſt bloody ſcene, finally ſuſtained his character above cenſure, and added credit to the American arms.

In 1778 he ſhared in the honor of the victory over the Britiſh army at Monmouth. In the ſame year he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a bold attack upon a block-houſe on the North River. It was rendered unſucceſsful according to the account given of it by General Waſhington in his letter to Congreſs, only by the intemperate valor of his troops.

In 1779, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſurpriſing and ſtorming Stony Point—In effecting this buſineſs, he marched ſeveral miles through a deep moraſs in the middle of the night. In the attack upon the fort, he was ſtruckdown, by a ball which graziſed his head. It was expected that he was killed; but he ſoon roſe ſo as to reſt on one knee. Feeling his ſituation, and believing his wound to be mortal, he cried out to one of his Aids, "Carry me forward, and let me die in the fort." When he entered it, he gave orders to ſtop the effuſion of blood by the ſword, and to make the garriſon priſoners of war.—This humane command was the more generous as the garriſon conſiſted of ſome of the troops who had uſed the bayonet without mercy, at the Paoli.

In the year 1781, he bore an active part in the campaign which reduced the army of Lord Cornwallis to the neceſſity of ſurrendering priſoners of war. After this event, he was ſent by General Waſhington, to conduct the war in the State of Georgia. Here his prudence, courage, and military ſkill were amply tried. He contended with equal ſucceſs with Britiſh ſoldiers, Indian ſavages, and American traitors. In a ſhort time, he eſtabliſhed peace and liberty in that once diſtracted ſtate. As a reward for his eminent ſervices, the legiſlature of Georgia preſented him with a valuable farm.

Upon the return of peace he retired to private purſuits. In 1787 he ſubſcribed as a member of the Pennſylvania convention the inſtrument which declared the preſent Federal Conſtitution of the United States to be part of the ſupreme law of the land.

In the year 1792, he accepted of the command of the American army, to be employed againſt the Indians, who for ſeveral years had carried on a ſucceſsful and deſolating war upon the frontiers of the United States. In this ſituation his military genius broke forth with accumulated luſtre. He diſciplined and created an army, and by uniting in his ſyſtem of tactics Indian ſtratagems with civilized bravery, he led on his troops to victory over numerous and confederated tribes, and thereby gave peace in a ſingle day to the United States.

He died of an acute diſeaſe, at Preſqu'iſle, in the ſervice of his country, on the 15th of December, 1796.

Reader! whoever thou art, remember that the man whoſe name is hereby revived in the public mind, was thy friend. He endured hunger, cold, pain, watchfulneſs and fatigue, and he fought and bled, that thou mighteſt enjoy Liberty and Independence.—He died in a hut in the wilderneſs, remote from his friends, that his countrymen might enjoy in ſafety, beneath domeſtic ſhades, and in cultivated ſociety, the peaceable fruits of their labours. Traveller! whoever thou art, that ſhall viſit the ſhores of the lake, on which his body is interred, ſtop, and drop a tear in behalf of his country, over his grave. Plant near it a willow, which ſhall convey to it the dew of Heaven, and cut upon its bark, in letters that ſhall grow with time, the name of WAYNE, with the precious epithets, of *PATRIOT*, *HERO* and *FRIEND*.

CONTINUATION OF
Late Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival at New-London.

ABSTRACT,

From a Liverpool paper of November 15.

BY letters from R. Crauford, to the Britiſh miniſter, as late as the 27th of Oct. he ſays, after ſeveral defeats, Moreau was obliged to recroſs the Rhine on the night of the 26th of Oct. to Huningen. The laſt of his rear guard was this morning (the 27th) on the heights of Weillar, on which Moreau had conſtructed a large and ſolid work; but after a little ſkirmiſhing with the Huſſars, they evacuated the heights and redoubt, before any infantry could come up, and nothing now remains on this ſide of the Rhine, but a few troops in a ſmall Tete de Pont, behind which is a kind of horn-work, lately conſtructed on the iſland, called Shuterinſel. The French are ſtated to have met with great leſſes in cannon, priſoners, &c. both by Mr. Crauford's letters, and the diſpatches to the emperor's miniſter in London, which detail the particulars. It is further ſtated, by this miniſter's diſpatches, that the defeat of the French by Wurmſer, Oct. 7, was moſt compleat. The Vienna Gazette of the 19th, merely ſtates, that Wurmſer, after two fruitleſs attacks on Governolo, (near Mantua,) at laſt carried that place by aſſault, and put a whole French garriſon to the ſword. We are alſo to obſerve, that the official reports of the French generals and commiſſaries of the 15th and 17th of Oct. from the laſt Paris papers, make no mention of theſe affairs.

The news from the Lower Rhine is not important—it principally conſiſts of alarms occaſioned by the Auſtrian detachments now on the left banks of the Rhine. They make extenſive incurſions, and cauſe great alarm to the garriſons of Coblentz, Landau, &c.

The Imperial armies in Italy as well as upon the Rhine, receive daily reinforcements; and unleſs peace is concluded, the Imperialiſts will follow up their ſucceſſes by a winter's campaign in France.

SWITZERLAND, Oct. 20.

A report prevailed that the army of Moreau was approaching our frontiers in its retreat from Swabia. Some cantons propoſed to convoke an aſſembly of the ſtates; but the canton of Baſle declared with firmneſs, that troops ought to be aſſembled in the firſt inſtance. In fact, 15000 men marched to the frontiers, and this example was followed by the other Cantons.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A corvette of 24 guns, one of Richery's fleet, is mentioned to be taken by an Engliſh frigate. There are 3 Engliſh ſquadrons cruizing for Richery in the channel, Mann's, Thompſon's, and Curtis's.

By the papers it appears that Lord Malmſbury was ſtill at Paris; and it is obſerved, under London head of 15th Nov. from the total ſilence for ſome days on the ſubject of Lord M's. negotiation, they hope, that things are going on in a train which promiſes fair for a ſpeedy adjuſtment.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1797.

MARRIED laſt evening, by the Reverend Mr. Abercrombie, Doctor JAMES GALLAHER, to Miſs MARGARET DOBSON, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dobſon.

DIED, at Lancaſter, Pennſylvania, after labouring under many hard ſtruggles, Mr. DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, of that place, in the 2d year of his age—His ſtock in trade will be ſold at public auction.

The paſſengers and crew of the ſhip Barrington, Captain Stewart, loſt on the Iſle of Sables on the 22d of laſt September, are arrived at New-York from Halifax in 14 days.

The Common Council has reſolved, unanimouſly, that the addreſs of the Preſident of the United States to the People be printed with their reſolves and ordinances. Alſo, that an addreſs be preſented to him expreſſive of their high ſenſe of the ſervices he has rendered to his country, and their deep regret at his relinquiſhing that high office which for eight years he has filled with ſo much honor to himſelf and advantage to his country. Theſe reſolutions have been ſent to the Select Council for concurrence.

Agreeable to the plan laid before Congreſs of a direct tax of one million, four hundred and eighty-four thouſand dollars, to be laid upon the United States, the apportionment of the ſeveral States is as follows:

	Dollars.
To the State of Vermont,	28,000
New-Hampſhire,	56,000
Maſſachuſetts,	196,000
Rhode-Iſland,	28,000
Connecticut,	98,000
New-York,	140,000
New-Jerſey,	70,000
Pennſylvania,	182,000
Delaware,	14,000
Maryland,	112,000
Virginia,	266,000
Kentucky,	28,000
North-Carolina,	140,000
Tenneſſee,	14,000
South Carolina,	84,000
Georgia,	28,000
Amount to	1,484,000
From which there being deducted for abatements, erroneous aſſeſſments and charges of collection, fifteen per cent. or	222,600
There will remain the eſtimated net proceeds of the propoſed tax, being	1,262,400

CIRCULAR.

Boſton, December 22, 1796.

Gentlemen,

I am informed that "Winterbotham's Hiſtorical, Geographical, and Philoſophical View of the United States of America," firſt publiſhed in England, has been reprinted in this country

It is apparent to every intelligent reader, and in the Engliſh edition it is acknowledged, that the author "has availed himſelf of the labours and abilities" of others; and that "he has often no other merit than what ariſes from ſelection and a few connecting ſentences."

Part of my literary property has been in this manner invaded; and I am adviſed that the laws of the United States will give me a ſufficient remedy againſt any perſon who ſhall reprint, import, publiſh, ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any part of the above work, which may comprehend any conſiderable portion of my publications.

As it is probable that ſome copies of the above work may be tranſmitted to you for ſale, I have thought it friendly and proper to apprize you of my intention to apply the proviſions of the law upon this ſubject to my relief, if it ſhould become neceſſary.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble ſervant,
JEREMY BELKNAP.

To the Bookſellers of the United States of North-America.

Yeſterday the Senate of this Commonwealth waited on the Preſident of the United States and preſented to him the following addreſs:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

YOUR late addreſs to the people of the United States, whilſt it awakens every ſentiment of gratitude, deeply affects our feelings with regret.

The friendly counſel you have offered to your fellow citizens, to induce them to adhere ſtedfaſtly to their preſent union; to repreſs the ſpirit of party: to cheriſh religion, knowledge, and public credit; and to maintain a diſpaſſionate and impartial, though amicable diſpoſition towards foreign nations, meets with our warmeſt approbation. In your forcible expoſition of the dangers which will reſult to their freedom, ſafety and proſperity, from a dereliction of theſe ſalutary maxims, we recognize that juſt diſcernment of the real intereſt of our country, and that firm adherence to the principles of true patriotiſm, which have always diſtinguiſhed your public conduct. Your fellow-citizens, ſenſible that with your meaſures their deareſt intereſts were intimately connected, have regarded them with anxious attention; they have beheld you, under the auſpices of divine providence, leading their armies to victory, and guiding their councils to proſperity and peace; nor has the cloſeſt examination of your conduct produced any other effect, than to ſtrengthen their reliance on your wiſdom and virtue.

The various teſtimonials of attachment, which you have received from the people of the United States, muſt have fully convinced you, that thoſe affectionate ſenſations towards them, which are ſo feelingly expreſſed in your addreſs, are reciprocated by correſpondent ſentiments on their part. The ſignal inſtance of ſteady approbation, with which they have ſupported your adminiſtration, and the ſucceſs which has attended it, have exhibited to the world a ſtriking proof, that the moſt effectual method of ſecuring the confidence, and accompliſhing the welfare of an enlightened nation, is, to purſue, with undeviating firmneſs, a policy founded on the pureſt integrity.

The ſatisfaction we have derived from your ſalutary communications, is greatly alloyed by the information which has accompanied them, that we are ſo ſoon to be deprived of thoſe faithful ſervices from which ſuch important benefits have reſulted to this in common with the other ſtates. We are, at the ſame time, compelled to aſſent to the juſtice of your claim to that repoſe in the evening of your days, which has been ſo long ſacrificed to the voice and intereſts of your country.

You will carry with you into retirement, the ſolid enjoyment ariſing from the applauſe of your grateful country, and the conſciouſneſs of a life devoted to virtue and public utility. In addition to theſe ſources of happineſs, may you long enjoy the bleſſings of health! may you largely partake of that national felicity, to the eſtabliſhment of which you have ſo eminently contributed; and may your ſucceſſors in office, be influenced by your example, in their efforts to promote the peace, ſafety, and dignity of the United States.

Signed by Order,
ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

To which the Preſident returned the following anſwer.

To the SENATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen,

I RECEIVE with great pleaſure the expreſſions of your approbation of my public ſervices. The general marks of ſatisfaction, and the various teſtimonies of ſelect and diſcerning bodies of men among my fellow citizens, reſpecting my public conduct, while they have ſtimulated my exertions to be uſeful to my country, the ſole object of all my aims and wiſhes, have alſo enforced the juſtneſs of your remark, "that the moſt effectual method of ſecuring the confidence, and accompliſhing the welfare of an enlightened nation, is to purſue with undeviating firmneſs, a policy founded in pure integrity." And I ſhall be pardoned when I add, that conſcious integrity has been my unceaſing ſupport, and while it gave me confidence in the meaſures I purſued, the belief of it, by acquiring to me the confidence of my fellow citizens, enſured the ſucceſs which they have had. This conſciouſneſs will accompany me in my retirement: Without it, public applauſes could be viewed only as proofs of public error, and felt as the upbraiding of perſonal demerit. In this retirement, to behold the national felicity will be largely to partake in it; and if with this felicity I enjoy health, which you kindly wiſh me, my hopes in this world will be conſummated.

(Signed) Go. WASHINGTON.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

IT is propoſed to ſubmit a few obſervations on the queſtion "Whether a citizen has a right to diveſt himſelf of his allegiance, without the conſent of the ſociety of which he is a member,"—as applicable to the caſe of captain Barney, who is ſaid to be acting under a commiſſion to capture the property of citizens of the United States.

To acquit captain Barney, or any other American citizen, in his ſituation, it will be neceſſary to prove, either that the right to *expatriate*, is a *natural right*, which man cannot be deprived of, on entering into ſociety; or if not a natural right, one ſtipulated for in the ſocial compact, into which he entered, or permitted by ſome act of his aſſociates.

Is it a natural right? We ſhall not apply to books for a ſolution of this problem. There is higher authority nearer at hand. We conceive that *Americans*, who have had a free intercourſe with the ſavage tribes, and a pretty correct knowledge of the principles which govern them, are better able to determine, what are man's rights in *a ſtate of nature*, than either Hobbes or Puffendorf. What do we learn from their experience? That the members of Indian tribes are attached each to his particular tribe—and that no inſtances are known of a ſavage leaving his aſſociates, and connecting himſelf *voluntarily* with a different tribe to fight againſt his original tribe or nation. This fact, therefore, may be conſidered as a concluſive, though negative proof; that it does not belong to man, as an inherent right, to diveſt himſelf of his allegiance, or deſert his tribe and turn his arms againſt thoſe with whom he was an original aſſociate.

Is it then under the conſtitution or laws of the United States, that her citizens acquire the right to abandon and plunder their aſſociates? No—Neither the conſtitution nor laws favor or foſter any ſuch principle. On the contrary, the aſſociates to the conſtitution, bind themſelves "*to a more perfect union*," which cannot mean a right to deſert each other, and thus diſſolve the union—"*to eſtabliſh juſtice*," which cannot mean a right to turn pirates—"*to inſure domeſtic tranquility*," which cannot mean a right to diſturb it—"*to provide for the common defence*," which cannot mean a right to weaken it—"*to promote the general welfare*," which cannot mean a right to deſtroy it—and "*to ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to themſelves and their poſterity*," which cannot mean, to ſecure them to the people of France and their poſterity.

Such are the objects and purpoſes, as expreſſed in their conſtitution, for which the citizens of the United States have aſſociated. They have ſolemnly bound themſelves to abide by this expreſſion of their will, and they have not yet altered theſe particulars by any ſubſequent inſtrument. As to the laws, theſe emanate from the conſtitution, and muſt be ſubſervient to it—they cannot contravene its objects, or authoriſe what is calculated to deſtroy the compact itſelf. For, if captain Barney may lawfully make a prize of the property of the citizens of the United States, under colour of a French commiſſion, and an oath of allegiance to the republic of France, every other American citizen may act in the ſame manner towards their aſſociates, which amounts to a breaking up of the ſociety.

But does not this interpretation of the compact trench upon man's natural liberty and independence? Man does not derive from nature a right to violate engagements, into which he has freely entered; nor a right to prey upon his aſſociates, whoſe welfare he is pledged to promote; nor has nature given to man faculties and powers, that can render him independent of others, or enable him to live without ſociety.

If man may at all ſever himſelf from thoſe with whom he is an original aſſociates, and enter into obligations with a foreign nation; the new obligations can be no farther binding on him, than as permitted by his aſſociates, or as they do not claſh with anterior and primary obligations.

On this ground a government may naturalize the ſubjects or citizens of other governments—but cannot exact from them *ſervices*, repugnant to their original obligations, unleſs they have been releaſed from theſe, by ſome act of their aſſociates.

Theſe opinions are not new—they are but a tranſcript of the general ſenſe of mankind touching this queſtion, in all ages of the world.

I ſhall only add to theſe ſhort remarks, an extract of an *ordinance of France* on the ſame ſubject—with a commentary thereon by Valin.

ORDINANCE.

Article III. "We prohibit all our ſubjects, from taking *commiſſions*, from any foreign king, prince or ſtate, to equip veſſels of war and cruize under their flag, *unleſs by our permiſſion*, under pain of being treated as *pirates*."

COMMENTARY.

"To theſe general and indefinite propoſitions, there is no exception. They extend to commiſſions taken from powers friendly or allied, neutral or ſuſpected. They relate alſo as well to a time of peace as war.

"The reaſon for ſo general a prohibition is, becauſe it amounts to a ſpecies of deſertion, combined with an engagement to ſerve a foreign ſovereign. That of imploring his protection to cruize under his flag, in preference to the protection and flag of their own ſovereign.

"The alliance of the ſovereign with the prince from whom the commiſſion may be taken, cannot ſerve as an excuſe, becauſe though an ally, he is not leſs a foreign power. Beſides, if the commiſſion of the foreign prince, is to act againſt the power with whom he intends to remain neutral, it would be giving him juſt grounds of complaint—which might finally be the cauſe of a rupture.

"It is therefore evident, that ſuch commiſſions cannot be taken *without the permiſſion of the ſovereign*: and that a contravention merits the puniſhment due to pirates—as decided the 4th article of the declaration of the 1ſt February 1650—the arret of council of the 26th Auguſt of the ſame year—and that of the 31ſt October 1662.

"This ſame declaration, beſides the words *all our ſubjects*, adds *domiciliated* or not *domiciliated* in our kingdom, or the countries under our dominion, which addition is to be underſtood of the above article—becauſe Frenchmen having ſettled in a foreign country, are not leſs Frenchmen and ſubjects—at leaſt they remain ſo *for ſubjects* that if they take up arms againſt the king *or act againſt the French veſſels*—they deſerve death as rebels to their king and traitors to their country."

LOCCENIUS.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, January 6.

By an arrival at Marblehead, which left Rotterdam November 14, it is ſaid, news is received, that the French have rejected the terms of peace, which the Britiſh plenipotentiary, lord Malmeſbury, was authoriſed to offer.

The ſchooner Phenix, arrived at Marblehead from Holland, brought French and Dutch papers of a late date.

By the arrival at New-London, letters have been received as late as November 30.

Tueſday, Jan. 3.

Arrived ſhip Financier, Parſons, Oporto, 54 days Left there, brig Rebecca, Bruce, of New-York, likely to be condemned, as unfit for ſea. Dec. 12, lat. 36, 42, long. 61, 40, ſpoke ſloop ——, Gardner, 30 days from Martinique for Newbury. Dec. 6, lat. 40, 56, long. 58, ſpoke brig Mary, Ward, 6 days from New-York for Amſterdam.

The brig Eliza, was ſpoke with Dec. 12, lat. 41, bound to Philadelphia, had ſprunk her foremaſt.

On the 26th ultimo. the following veſſels ſailed from the port of Bath in the Diſtrict of Maine. It is a good proof of the aſtoniſhingly increaſed importance of the eaſtern part of this State.

Ships Nancy, Lord, for Liverpool; Oſiris, Holbrook, for Trinidad; Mercury, Farnam for Demerara Schs. Polly, Martin, for Demerara; Hannibal, Patterſon, for do. and Guardian, Redman, for do.

NEW-YORK, January 12.

Captain Terry, of the brig Commerce, from Jacquemel, informs, that previous to his ſailing, it was reported there, that the ſchooner Romp, Oliver Peck, maſter, belonging to Iſaac. Riley, was captured off the harbour of Jacquemel, by a Britiſh frigate, and ſuppoſed to have been ſent to Jamaica; and that the captain, and Mr. Paul Richard Randall, ſupercargo on board, were put in irons, and ſent to Mole St. Nicholas.

War between England and Spain, was declared at New-Orleans, on the 17th December.

Schooner Active, Wilcox, from New-Orleans, ſailed 18th December; left there,

Ship Two Friends, Billings, to ſail for the Havanna in 7 days.

Brig Little George, Holden, to ſail for New-York in 10 or 15 days.

Pantheon,
AND RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE.
Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth-ſtreets
For EQUESTRIAN and STAGE PERFORMANCES.

To-Morrow Evening, Saturday January 14,

Will be preſented a variety of Entertainments, as will be expreſſed in the bills of the day.

The whole to conclude with, for the firſt time, a new comic Pantomime (under the direction of Mr. JONES,) called

The Magic Feaſt.

For Sale,
Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three ſtories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, either ſeparately or together. Apply to

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

January 13 daw

In Council, 22d December 1796.

The Executive of Virginia will, on or before the firſt day of March next, be ready to receive propoſals for the importation from Europe, of

Four thouſand ſtand of Arms.

To be delivered at Richmond, in the courſe of the enſuing year—Each ſtand to conſiſt of a muſket, the length of the barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the ſize of eighteen to the pound—a double bridled lock upon the beſt conſtruction—neat braſs mounting—ſteel ramrod, and to be well ſtocked with black walnut; and a bayonet one foot five inches in the blade—a cartouch box, ſuitable to the muſket, to contain twenty-four cartridges, with neat black leather belts, mounted with braſs buckles; together with a bruſh wiper for the pan, and picker for the touch-hole. The Executive will alſo be ready to receive propoſals, within the period above mentioned, for the manufacturing within this ſtate, the like number of ſtand of arms, to be delivered at Richmond, in the courſe of the year 1798.

By order of the Executive,
Atteſt,
A. Blair, C. C.

Jan. 6. *eo3t.

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.

Nov 5. tth&ſ.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the eaſe and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for thoſe who are extenſively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the courſe of the whole year, for each month ſeparatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in uſe, of ſelecting the bills due in each month from the promiſcuous entries of ſeveral months.

To which is prefixed,

t able ſhewing the number of days from any day any month, to the ſame day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and ſold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2. tawtf

Paterſon Lottery.

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Laſt drawn numbers of	1000 dollars each,	5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Paterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of	5000	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
90		50	4500
165		25	4125

The five laſt drawn tickets, 1000 each, 5000

Being all the valuable prizes, beſides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is conſiderably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increaſed, and it is worth the notice of thoſe who hold tickets in the old ſcheme, that they can exchange their tickets for thoſe in the above, if they apply ſoon, and at a moderate allvance conſidering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all ſold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery ſoon finiſhed.

November 12. mws

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

Decembet 22, 1796. d3m

Bank of North-America,

January 2, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

By order of the Board.

dt16th JOHN NIXON, Preſident.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzſimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Iſaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie, } Committee.
Samuel W. Fiſher,

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in-law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſpel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of council as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the advertiſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſubſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Clenachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt CAUTION, are deſired to publiſh this alſo.

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

N°. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,000
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

Cit of Waſhington, Feb. 11. 5

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t ſ tf

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DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market-ſtreet.

Oct. 17. tthf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1maawtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Minoral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

*** He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tſ

Horſes taken in,

For the Winter Seaſon,

And fed on clover hay at the Subſcribers place, 12 miles on the Briſtol Road, where good ſtabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, *South* SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property

*** Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto 15,000 & caſh 25,000		40,000
1	ditto 15,000 & caſh 15,000		30,000
1	ditto 10,000 & caſh 10,000		20,000
1	ditto 5,000 & caſh 5,000		10,000
1	ditto 5,000 & caſh 5,000		10,000
1	caſh prize of		10,000
2	do. 5,000 each, are		10,000
10	do. 1,000		10,000
20	do. 500		10,000
00	do. 100		10,000
200	do. 50		10,000
400	do. 25		10,000
1,000	do. 20		20,000
15,000	do. 10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are ſold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

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By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars	20,000
1	do. of	10,000 do.	10,000
3	do. of	5,000 do.	15,000
4	do. of	2,000 do.	8,000
20	do. of	1,000 do.	20,000
39	do. of	500 do.	19,500
80	do. of	200 do.	10,000
200	do. of	100 do.	20,000
300	do. of	50 do.	15,000
1	do. of	500 do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.	500
5	do. of	3,000 do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos	15,000
9,400	do. of	15 do.	141,000
10,054 Prizes			300,000
10,046 Blanks			
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars			300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]